



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6TH, 1899.

NUMBER 23

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**Travellers' Directory.**

**São Paulo:**  
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**Belo Horizonte:**  
Belo Horizonte, station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:40 p.m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Petrópolis :**  
Barca leaves the Praia pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:00 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petrópolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petrópolis and Rio. Passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (bare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Rail way whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:30 p.m.

**Petrópolis :**  
Barca leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. (Leopoldina) to Barra do S. Joaquim, to connect with Leopoldina Rail way at S. Antônio de Marché. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6:30 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marília on Saturdays at 3:15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a.m.

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Barca leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. (Leopoldina) to Barra do S. Joaquim, to connect with Leopoldina Rail way at S. Antônio de Marché. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6:30 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marília on Saturdays at 3:15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a.m.

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Regular trains, week days, leave 5 p.m. Rue Conselheiro Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5 a.m., 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 11:45 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are : ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 a.m., 2:30, 4:45, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each car gives the excursions half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

**U. S. LEGATION:** Petrópolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

**BRITISH LEGATION:** No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petrópolis EDMUND H. PHIPPS, Minister.

**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** No. 99, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Counsel General.

**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL:** No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Counsel General.

**Church Directory**

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND:** Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Communion service of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saint's Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crastley & Co. 36 Rue do Odivor.

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74 Rue Mendes de Mora, Icarai.

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**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:** —No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

**BAPTIST CHURCH:** —No. 25, Rue de S. Antônio. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa Postal 332.

**IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO BRASIL:** —No. 234, Rue Dom Anselmo Nery, Estação do Rio Brás. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

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**Miscellaneous.**

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY:** —No. 20 Rue d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S** —No. 20, Rue d'Ajuda. Books in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:** —31, Rue Gonçalves. Open from noon to 6 p.m. Monday to Saturday.

**RIO SEAFARERS' MISSION:** —Red and Reading Room. Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 1<sup>o</sup> floor; W. J. Litman, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 37, Canarinho.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:** —No. 39, Rue da Quitanda, 2<sup>o</sup> floor. Rooms open from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary.

R. A. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

**São Paulo:**  
Telegrams by way of Pará announce the outbreak of a revolution in Iquitos, Peru.

**—The new Brazilian minister to Chili, Dr. Costa Motta, presented his credentials to President Errázuriz on the 3rd inst.**

**—A Lima telegram of the 3rd inst. says the Peruvian government has closed the port of Iquitos. The Arequipa battalion has left for that department to suppress the revolution promoted by Col. Vizcarra. The expedition will be under command of Col. Parras, minister of war.**

**—The elections in Peru have resulted in the choice of Eduardo Lopez Roman, civil engineer, as president, and Isaac Alzamira and Frederico Brezani, as vice-presidents. The new president is known here in Rio, where he represented some time since a project for connecting the two countries by a railway.**

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

**—The British minister at Montevideo gave a ball at the legation there in honor of Her Majesty's 80th birthday anniversary. There were about 200 guests present, and the function was a great success.**

**—The crew of H. M. S. «Beagle» gave a musical entertainment and assault at arms at Peñarol, near Montevideo, on the evening of the 25th ult. A pretty little theatre there was placed at the sailors' disposal, and a considerable number of friends attended from Montevideo.**

**—Late official returns which are not, however, to be relied upon, are to the effect that the total wheat crop is about 1,400,000 tons thus giving about 500,000 tons for export. Close upon that quantity has, already, been shipped and there is a large stock available for shipment. The exports will, doubtless, exceed the million tons. The crop of maize is likely to be a record one, the present difficulty in connection with it being the want of workmen to pick the cob from the plant and the inability on the part of farmers to increase labour wages owing to the excessive low price current in corn markets. According to shippers, the quality of the corn leaves much to be desired but if prices European markets improve, it will be found that the quality is good enough for immediate shipment. Some of our dealers in corn and several shippers set down the probable quantity of maize available for export at two millions tons, and according to reports received from rural districts, they do not seem to be far out. There is, therefore, every prospect of an abundance of cargo all the year round for all tonnage likely to come to the River Plate. —Times, Buenos Aires.**

**—Some of the members of the crew of the British barque «Bessie Markham», recently arrived at Montevideo, lodged a complaint with the local authorities against the master of the vessel, for alleged ill treatment during the voyage. The local authorities very ready to show-swp their authority, immediately summoned the master to answer the charge and by way of precautionary measure, stopped the sailing of the vessel. The seizure of vessels as a preliminary step in all matters where any member of the crew is concerned, is a hobby of South American authorities. The British consulate at Montevideo objected to such measures. He argued with the authorities that whatever happened on board the «Bessie Markham» took place in the high sea and under the British flag and the parties concerned were English sailors who had broken no Oriental law while under Oriental jurisdiction. Under those circumstances, he wanted to know what business had the Oriental authorities to intervene in the matter. Our neighbours had no fit reply to the complaint and we understand that they have dropped the case which will be looked into at the British consulate. —Times, Buenos Aires.**

**—The clumsiness and vexation of the quarantine arrangements here was well illustrated in the case of the U. S. S. «Newark». This vessel arrived last Wednesday afternoon. As it was rather late she was not visited until Thursday morning and was then told that, having come from Rio de Janeiro, she must go to Flores Island for disinfection and 48 hours' quarantine. She went to Flores Island and found the small sanitary staff busy with other vessels, so that her own disinfection was not completed until midday on Friday, and then she was told that the 48 hours' quarantine counted, not from the time of her arrival, but from the completion of the disinfection. Thus it was midday on Sunday before she received free pratique and any of her crew were allowed to leave for shore. To make the matter worse, she had expressly avoided all communication with the shore at Rio, hoping thereby to escape quarantine here, and arrived here with an absolutely clean bill of health for the 350 men on board. Out of the week allotted for the stay in this port, four days have thus been lost through an unnecessary quarantine and the bungling arrangements here. It is needless to say that cursing both loud and deep were levelled at the heads of the sanitary authorities, who seem determined to make a visit to this port as much of a penance as possible. The bad faith of the latter is also worthy of note, for whilst they proclaim 48 hours' quarantine, they really extend it to four days, as shown in the case above, the «Newark» not having received free pratique until about 93 hours after her arrival. —Montevideo Times, May 16.**

**COFFEE IN BRAZIL.**

**On Thursday last we were pleased to receive a visit from Mr. Julian Haugwitz, for many years vice-consul at Santos, Brazil, who recently returned to this country and is making his home temporarily in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Haugwitz is of the opinion that the height of the coffee production of Brazil has not been reached. There is near Ribeirão Preto a plantation with 6,000,000 trees, and there are at least twelve other plantations with 1,000,000 trees each. The amount of land adaptable to coffee growing is several times larger than the present area under cultivation. In the older territory, which extends from the 20th to a little below the 23<sup>o</sup> degree of latitude, and for which Rio de Janeiro is the port of export, the plantations are declining, but there is a large area now at its full productive capacity adjoining which, and also in other scattered sections, is a new district where the coffee trees have not yet come into bearing. Mr. Haugwitz thinks it probable that it will be several years before the full productive limit is reached. There is a vast extent of unexplored territory west of the present producing districts adapted to coffee cultivation, and which will meet all the demands of the world for coffee for many years to come. The drawbacks to Brazil are high cost of transportation, and a poor currency. —American Grocer, April 19.**

From *The Statist*, May 6th.

**COFFEE.**

A correspondent, signing himself a P. N., writes as follows: In our articles on a Brazil and on «Coffee» in your issue of April 22 you make no mention of the coffee industry of Southern India, where large numbers of British planters are producing coffee—in the Nilgiris, Mysore, Coorg and Wynad—smaller in quantity than that of Brazil, but of far higher quality and market value. An attempt is now being made by South Indian planters to form associations to push the sale of Indian coffee in India, most of the coffee now consumed in India being, strange to say, imported via Bombay. Of course the enormous Brazil crops and consequent fall in coffee prices has affected the market value of higher grade coffee, and is severely depressing Indian coffee prices with the rest. But, apart from this, the British India coffee planter is very severely handicapped by the currency policy of the government in artificially inflating the gold value of the rupee. At present the India planter receives only Rs. 15 for each sovereign for which his coffee sells in London. The British planter, with a silver currency at its intrinsic value, receives what is an equivalent of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 for each sovereign he gets for his coffee sold in London. You remark that the working classes in Brazil have suffered very severely from being paid in depreciated currency. But this does not apply to India, as the local value of the rupee is in India very nearly the same in purchasing power as formerly for the food and articles used and consumed by the coolie, and specially by the class of estate coolies.

With regard to the decrease of the consumption or coffee in England, may not its gross adulteration be partly a reason for it? Formerly coffee was pure and good in France; now it is no longer so. Probably few English coffee drinkers know what really pure coffee is like. Coffee takes more trouble to roast, grind, and make than tea does, which merely requires infusion, and most people like to use more milk with coffee than is wanted in tea, which tells against the use of coffee by the poor. But if coffee is used adulterated and well made it is a superior beverage, and far more sustaining, than its successful rival, tea. I write impartially, as a producer and a consumer of both coffee and tea.

**—The Sorocabana system of railways, which is being inspected by the representatives of a European syndicate, with a view to its acquisition, is undoubtedly one of the most important railway and fluvial enterprises in the San Paulo state of Brazil. Some particulars with reference to it may be of interest. The main line goes from the city of San Paulo to the bar of the rio Tibagi, a length of 720 kilometres, of which 420 are open to traffic as far as Cerqueira César, 229 from Marivin to San Pedro, 46 from Itaiby to Jundiaí, and 17 from Chaves to Porto João Alfredo. The branches are: from Boituva to Itapebinga, 65 kilometres; Ceuquillo to Tietê, 8; Victoria to Treze de Maio and Redemarão, 28; and Capão Bonito to São Manoel, 28. The total length of the system is 852 kilometres of railway and 222 kilometres of river navigation, in traffic. The company, in addition, has a concession for the prolongation of the line to the port of Santos, and Italian capital is already offered for the carrying out of this extension. Since 1883 the working has never shown a deficit, except in 1893. The receipts, which, in 1893, were 3,851 contos, against 2,787 contos for working expenses, in 1897 had risen to 8,533 contos, with working expenses at 4,681 contos. Under the provisional presidency of Mr. Manoel Victorino, the Brazilian government had under consideration the acquisition of the line, for a sum of £3,000,000 to £3,500,000. The Bank of the Republic was under obligation to transfer to the treasury, in partial cover of its debt to the latter, the Sorocabana securities which it then held, viz. £21,367 in bonds of four miles each, and £53,229 shares of 200 milreis each, and £53,229 shares on which 20 per cent. (i.e., 40 milreis) had been paid. In the event of the projected realization of the Sorocabana enterprise, a proportional part of the price would therefore go to the treasury of the nation. —S. American Journal, May 6.**

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
(Caixa 105.)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 105.)

Draws on:

Germany .... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Nordeutsche Bank, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a. M  
and correspondents.

England .... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited, London  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
Wm. Braund's Sons & Co., London.

France .... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris  
De Néfille & Co., Paris.

Portugal .... Banco Lisboa & Açores and others  
and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil,  
Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

**31 A, Rua 1º de Março**

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co., ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL****Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150:200\$000**

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

**Reserve Fund . . . . Rs. 19,537:044\$811****Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075:823\$568**

on 30th June 1898.

**OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO****9, Rua da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Paulínia, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Rottinger &amp; Co., PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerce und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco do Portugal.

LISBON.

Open account current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**WEST DEUTSCHLAND.****THE PASTEURI PAMAS OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL.**

(Concluded from our last.)

Above these states lies São Paulo, one of the best parts of Brazil, a state which furnishes nearly all the coffee that is consumed in the United States, and one of the richest states of the world. It is at São Paulo, the capital of this state, that this letter is dated. São Paulo is almost all high. There is a low strip of marshy land along the coast. Back of this is a range of mountains about 3,000 feet high, and then a plateau, which slopes gently to wind the west. The soil is a rich red loam. It produces all kinds of vegetables and fruits and will grow coffee, cotton and grain. The lands along the coast are good for sugar, and, indeed, the first sugar in Brazil was raised near Santos. Of late the sugar planting has been largely given up and the people are devoting themselves almost altogether to raising coffee. Many of them have made fortunes and as a result São Paulo is a town of rich men.

The Paulistas, as the people of São Paulo are called, have always been among the best of the Brazilians. They were among the first settlers. The Portuguese who first came were kidnappers. They stole the Indians and made them work. It is estimated that they captured two million Indians in three centuries. Later on they distinguished themselves for their enterprise in other ways. They have now the best railroads of Brazil, the most modern improvements and the best government. The state gets its revenue from an export tax, and, as the coffee exports run into many millions a year, it has a huge revenue.

I like São Paulo. It is a live wide awake city, with good buildings and fine stores. The people evidently spend a great deal of money. The hotels are fairly good, and there are signs everywhere that the Paulistas are alive and not kicking.

Come with me out on the streets and take a look at the town. It is early morning; the children are just going to school. There are bright-faced little girls without hats and little boys with hats and bare legs. They are trudging along, with their books in bags on their backs, over the cobblestone streets.

Here come the street cars. They are painted red and are drawn by mules. What a lot of them there are. They go in groups, one car following another, until a long train has passed. Some of the cars are loaded with freight. They are second-class cars and have two seats only, at each end. A man with a basket cannot get into a first-class car, and people going to market — no one but servants go to market here — have to use the freight cars. There comes a car loaded with newspapers. We meet newsboys on every corner, and we learn that São Paulo has a half dozen dailies.

What a lot of negroes there are. They make me feel as though I were in Washington or my home in Virginia. The faces of many of the business men show African blood. This is often the case, for the color line, as far as marriage is concerned, has not been drawn tight in Brazil. Here come three colored men now. They are laborers on their way to work. I listen to them as they pass. That yell! yell! yell! is just like the laugh of our dark-skinned Americans, but the language they are using is Portuguese, and though the laughing goes on we listen we can't see the jokes.

Let us go out to the suburbs. The houses are as fine as our own. Some look like American houses, and I learn that one of the best belongs to an American, who is a high official on one of the railroads.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all afflictions of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$25.00, ½ dozen boxes for 12.50 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
Rio de Janeiro.

The public buildings are especially fine. They are equal to those of any state capital of our country. I doubt if we have a college building which will compare with the Normal School of São Paulo, and the palaces of the government are quite up to some of the great buildings of Washington city.

But let me describe my visit to the harbor of death. It was through it that I came to São Paulo. Santos is said to be one of the unhealthiest cities of the world. It is seldom free from yellow fever, and at times the very sailors in the harbor are decimated by this dread disease. One line of steamers has bought an island some distance out to which it goes while the ships are loaded. Some other ships do not allow their men to go on shore, and during the hot season it is really dangerous to an extreme.

The town of Santos is right under the mountains. Our ship would this way and that as it sailed out of the Atlantic into the wide deep harbor. The water was of a bilious green, low hills and islands covered with thick woods lined the shores and smoky forbidding clouds hung low over the city resting there as it were like a pall. All nature was gloomy, and the surroundings made me feel as though I were in a valley of death. The air was soft, moist and warm. Our steamer moved slowly in, rising and falling with the waves, the very engine making a muffled sound on the soft still air.

As we came nearer we could see colored buildings lining the shore. Some were shaded by palm trees, their long fan-like leaves hanging listlessly and despairingly down. Closer still and we were in a forest of mists. The harbor was filled with them, and among them were ships from Norway, England, Italy and the United States. They were all loading coffee and we could see scores of negroes carrying great lugs of coffee from the shore to the ships. The ships were anchored along a granite wharf, and the men walked up on panks carrying the coffee. On the other side of the wharf were long warehouses from where the coffee was brought to the steamer.

We cast anchor some distance out from the shore, and I arranged with a bare-footed Portuguese to carry my luggage from the ship to the custom house and thence to the station. We rode in his little boat up and down the harbor. The water was like glass. It was a steel blue, and from it came a smell like that from a barrel of water grown sour by being left out of doors in the sun. As we sailed the boatman put his fingers to his nose and remarked: "Yellow fever." Upon which I showed him some silver and urged him to hurry. He did so and we finally came to the shore.

We walked through narrow streets paved with Belgian blocks. The buildings are high, much like those of a Dutch town, but they are painted all colors of the rainbow. The city is a business one. There was a crowd of sallow faced, nervous-looking men going to and fro. There were lottery peddlars everywhere and negroes without number. Santos has about 25,000 people, and it is one of the best business points on the Atlantic coast. It is a trade of between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year, and is visited regularly by twenty lines of ocean steamers. It is the port for a large part of southern Brazil, and among the goods being landed I saw rice from India, coal from Newfoundland, coal from England and pine from the United States.

The bulk of the exports is coffee. We went by warehouse after warehouse filled with coffee. There was a bold smell of coffee in the air, and through the open doors I could see bags of coffee piled up on all sides. In some half-naked negroes were shoveling the green berries from great piles upon the floor into bags, drops of sticky perspiration standing out upon their black skins. At other places women were sewing up the bags for shipment. Here men were sorting coffee, singing at their work, and there they were carrying in the coffee bags on their heads.

We had to keep close to the wall to avoid the wagons filled with coffee which made us drag through the streets, and up the wharves I saw the coffee bags lifted from the railroad cars by great swinging cranes and dropped into the ships.

We passed several restaurants on the way. I went into one and asked for a cup of coffee. It was brought to me without cream, in a little white cup not bigger than an egg cup. I tasted it. It was good, but it was as strong as tea, as hot as liquid damnation, and it only cost a cent.

After we were through with the customs examination I went to the railroad depot. Here I took tickets for São Paulo and was carried up over the mountain on one of the best railroads of Brazil. It has the monopoly of the coffee transportation from São Paulo to Santos, and it sometimes pays dividends of 30 per cent a year. The cars are of the American style, with an aisle in the center. I had to pay as much for my trunk as for my ticket, and find that all baggage is here charged for by weight.

Leaving Santos we first passed through a banana estate, in which the tall plants were bent over by their great bunches of yellow fruit. We next burst into a jungle of tropical vegetation. On both sides of the road were thickets from the track. Here and there tall trees rose above the thickets, and these trees were loaded with orchids of all sizes. The orchids seem to choose the dead trees as their favorite homes, wrapping themselves around the gray limbs and masking them green again. Further on there were forests in which there were millions of orchids. You could have filled a big wagon at almost any place, and could have had all you wished for the taking. The

trees are covered with these orchids, the largest branches bending down with their weight. The forest here is tropical, the woods being bound together with creepers and vines.

We were carried up the mountains by a series of cables moved by stationary steam engines, rising by three inclined planes until we reached the plateau. Here a railroad locomotive was again fastened to the train, and we were rapidly taken over the thirty odd miles which brought us to São Paulo.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the Club grounds at Icarai commencing 29th June, and names of intending competitors must be handed in by the 15th inst. to the tennis captain, Mr. Percy Barry, c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.

The following are the events:

Ladies' Singles, Handicap—open to Rio residents (if sufficient entries.)	Entrance
Gentlemen's Handicap—open to Rio residents.	R. 10,000
Mixed Doubles Handicap—for members only	Entrance
Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap—for members only.	R. 10,000 each pair

#### LAWN TENNIS.

#### SÃO PAULO v SANTOS.

This match was played on the Santos Athletie Club's ground at José Menino on Thursday 1st June and resulted in a win to São Paulo by the narrow margin of 5 matches to 4. In view of the fact that there was only one court available for play, it was decided to shorten the sets, making them the best out of 9 games. There was a fair attendance of spectators and tea was very kindly supplied by Mrs. David Ellis. Appended is the score.

São Paulo.		Santos.	
G. H. Unwin & C. L. Stock	beat	C. L. Stock & E. Greene	5-1, 5-0.
M. King	beat	H. E. Barber & A. Dickson	5-3, 5-0.
"	"	J. P. Lewis & A. Lewis	5-0, 5-2, 5-3.
L. Howe & P. Couper	lost to	Barber & Dickson	4-5, 2-5.
"	"	Lewis & Lewis	1-5, 2-5.
"	"	Stock & Greene	4-5, 2-5.
E. A. Hunie & C. Laue	beat	Lewis & Lewis	1-5, 5-4, 5-4.
"	"	Stock & Greene	2-5, 5-1, 5-2.
"	"	Barber & Dickson	4-5, 2-5.

#### RIO v NICHEROY.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on Thursday 1st June and resulted in a win for Rio by 7 events to 2; 12 sets to 7; 95 games to 71.

The score was as follows :

N. W. Jackson	beat	P. Barry & H. J. Reeves	(H. Tootal 4-6, 6-3, 6-3,
"	"	L. Routh & E. Roberts	6-4, 6-0.
"	"	H. Evers & D. J. Green tree	(Evers & Green tree retired).
F. Davis & C. Henderson	"	H. Evers & D. J. Green tree	6-2, 2-6, 6-2.
lost to	P. Barry & H. Tootal	4-6, 6-2, 2-6.	
beat	L. Routh & E. Roberts	6-8, 6-1, 6-4.	
A. Weigall & H. Weigall	beat	L. Routh & E. Roberts	6-1, 6-3.
beat	H. Evers & D. J. Green tree	6-2.	(Evers & Green tree retired).
lost to	P. Barry & H. Tootal	1-6, 4-6.	

#### S. PAULO A. C. 2nd XI v. SANTOS A. C. 2nd XI.

A match between the 2nd Elevens of the above clubs took place in São Paulo on 28th May, and a very interesting game was the result, first one side holding the advantage and then the other. São Paulo winning the toss elected to bat first, and with only 4 wickets down for 61 runs a good score seemed probable; but a double change in the bowling, and all were out for 76; Crompton 24, and Howe 15, doing well.

After a short interval Santos commenced their attempt and very soon lost 4 wickets for 9 runs, when Tomlinson was joined by A. T. Smith, who soon settled down to business with a 6 and a few boundary hits for 4. With the score at 44, Tomlinson left, being clean bowled by Blomeley. The 7th wicket fell at 61 and the Paulistas still had a chance, when Smith was joined by Lloyd, and these two soon put the Santistas ahead. A. T. Smith just completed his 50 when he was bowled. He played a very good game and deserved the ovation he received on returning to the tent. The innings closed for 105, Lloyd carrying his bat for 18. Santos won by 29 runs in this first game, of which we hope to see many more played under the above heading.

The scores were as follows:

S. PAULO 2ND XI	10
P. W. Crewe, b. Tomlinson	2
A. N. Crompton, b. Harding	2
C. F. Turley, b. Edwards	8
L. M. Howe, b. A. T. Smith	15
E. Bartlett, b. do	8
J. Macintyre, c. Thomson, b. do	8
W. Jeffrey, b. Harding	1
H. Kirkman, not out	8
F. H. Davison, b. Harding	8
W. Taylor, b. do	8
Extras	76

Total ..... SANTOS 2ND XI

A. Tweedie, c. Kirkman, b. Taylor	0
J. Thomson, b. do	1
Tomlinson, b. Blomeley	5
A. Lewis, b. Macintyre	5
M. Harding, c. Howe, b. Taylor	50
A. T. Smith, b. Macintyre	4
M. S. Edwards, st. Crompton, b. Kirkman	4
H. P. Smith, l. b. w. b. Howe	18
R. Lloyd, not out	0
C. S. Smith, b. Taylor	8
A. Vieira, c. Howe, b. Blomeley	12
Extras	105

Total ..... SANTOS 2ND XI

BASE-BALL IN S. PAULO.

On the 1st inst. a game of base-ball was played on the grounds of the S. Paulo Athletic Club, between the American residents and members of the club. Five innings were played which, wonderful to relate, resulted in a victory for the S. P. A. C. by 20 to 11. With the exception of the second innings the game was well played and sharply contested, the quick movement being heartily enjoyed not only by the players but by the large number of onlookers; the ladies especially, who were there in force, thoroughly appreciating the game. There is little doubt that the game will stake out in S. Paulo, and that it has come to stay on as a feature in all future annual fixtures.

The American nine were Dunlop (pitcher and afterwards 1st base), Brown (catcher), Bannister (left fielder and captain), Prettyman (2nd base), Hammel (center-field), Robbins (right fielder), K. Coachman (short stop), Harvey (1st base and afterwards pitcher), and Williams (3rd base). The S. P. A. C. nine were Randall (catcher), Miller (pitcher), Walker (1st base and captain), Rule (2nd base), Goodier (short-stop), Shaw (3rd base), Sparks (left fielder), Turnley (center field) and Hazelden (right fielder). When our readers are more familiar with the terminology of the game, we shall use only the initials of the positions of the players. We saw some good three-base hits in Rio last year, but the score we print below does not show how many were made in S. Paulo. Messrs. CRASHLAW & CO., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

The S. P. A. C. nine were Randall (catcher), Miller (pitcher), Walker (1st base and captain), Rule (2nd base), Goodier (short-stop), Shaw (3rd base), Sparks (left fielder), Turnley (center field) and Hazelden (right fielder). When our readers are more familiar with the terminology of the game, we shall use only the initials of the positions of the players. We saw some good three-base hits in Rio last year, but the score we print below does not show how many were made in S. Paulo. Messrs. CRASHLAW & CO., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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[June 6th, 1899.]

## THE RIO NEWS.

5.

### TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

#### United States.

MAY 28.—Havana telegrams say that not one Cuban soldier presented himself to-day to receive the pay due and to deliver up his arms.

MAY 29.—The death of Aguinaldo is reported in New York. The versions differ. Some papers say that he committed suicide and others that he was assassinated.

To day only 11 Cuban soldiers came to claim their pay in Havana, but they did not bring their arms with them.

Agents of Aguinaldo are recruiting in all the provinces of the interior of the Philippines. The result is not known.

There have been several cases of arson during the last week in the province of Tumacao, which has been ascribed to the dislocation of the Cuban troops.

MAY 30.—It is reported that the Washington government intends to send another 20,000 volunteers to the Philippines in order to completely dominate the rebellion.

To the present only 90 Cuban troops have presented themselves to receive the wages promised on delivering up their arms.

MAY 31.—News from the Philippines states that in the taking of Cebu, Capt. Till and three other American officers were killed.

It is reported that Admiral Cervera will shortly visit the United States in order to settle some private affairs.

A violent collision took place to-day in Chicago between two trains on the electric railways. Thanks to the promptness of the two drivers in shutting off the current, no lives were lost, but 40 people, including the two drivers, were more or less injured. Almost all the carriages of the colliding trains were rendered unserviceable. The cause of the collision was a wrong turn at the points.

President McKinley has ordered the American commissioners in Manila to proceed to Hong Kong and wait further instructions there.

The Philippine general Pilar has been taken prisoner by the Americans.

An epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in the state of Louisiana.

Count de Areos has arrived in Washington and has presented his credentials as Spanish ambassador.

JUNE 1.—The German ambassador has asked the government to cancel the order for the despatch of the "Newark" to San Juan for the present.

Telegrams from Manila say that the insurgents have captured several American officers who were crossing the bay in a small boat.

General Maximo Gomez is reported to be ill in Havana.

The Nicaraguan canal committee has reported on the scheme, and estimate the cost of making the canal at 118,000,000 dollars.

JUNE 2.—The government has decided to postpone the consideration of the claims for indemnity for losses suffered by reason of the Cuban war.

The American generals in Manila have decided to abolish the Cuban guard in Havana.

General King on his arrival in San Francisco said that it was absolutely necessary to send more troops to the Philippines if the insurrection is to be quickly quelled.

#### Spain.

MAY 28.—The family of Emilio Castellar has decided to refuse a state funeral. The interment is fixed for the 29th inst., and amongst those present will be Marshal Martinez Campos and General Weyler and Lopez Diaz-Gonzalez, all in full uniform. It is reported that the offer of a military funeral to the deceased statesman has caused further dissensions in the cabinet which will probably lead to the resignation of General Polavieja, the minister of war.

MAY 29.—Emilio Castellar was buried to-day with great pomp in the presence of representatives from all parts of Spain and an enormous gathering of people. The bier was literally covered with wreaths and the streets and squares through which the procession passed were crowded to excess. The police prevented the crowd from entering the cemetery, and for a time there were scenes of great disorder, but happily there were no serious consequences. After the funeral was over at 8 o'clock the streets became as quiet as usual.

MAY 30.—The funeral of Emilia Castellar yesterday was imposing in the extreme, there being present all the ministers of state, the whole of the diplomatic corps, and all the members of the parliament who were in Madrid, without distinction of party. In spite of the prohibition of General Polavieja, Generals Pando and Salcedo were present at the funeral in full uniform.

At a cabinet meeting to-day the ministers approved the war estimates presented by General Polavieja.

Marshal Martinez Campos was elected as president of the senate, and his selection has given public satisfaction.

JUNE 1.—Sr. Silvela, addressing a meeting of his supporters in the Cortes to-day, said that it was necessary to institute the strictest economy at present, and that he would ask his partisans not to seek for office. He explained that the late disasters to the country were due to the governing authorities, and that if his views were not carried out the country would need a dictator. Marshal Martinez Campos

and others supported his views. Sr. A. Pidal was chosen president of the chamber of deputies.

JUNE 2.—Recent frosts have almost completely destroyed the harvests in Old and New Castle.

The Cortes were opened to-day with all the customary solemnity. The Royal message announced that a measure will be presented to the members to transfer the Caroline, Mariana and Palos islands to Germany. It also deals with the arrangements that are to be made to bring the finances of the country into a stable condition.

#### Great Britain.

MAY 28.—A Pekin telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that the Chinese government is making great preparations to resist the occupation of Shantung by the Indians.

General Otis has sent out a circular from Manila inviting the time-expired volunteers to re-engage for another six months.

The London papers say that no one is surprised at the unanimous agreement of the international tribunal of arbitration, but some of them add that it has yet to be seen if the same unanimity will be maintained when they come to consider how this tribunal is to be practically constituted.

They further say that the question of disbursement has been definitely abandoned.

The Indians have been officially informed that the petition addressed to the Queen is being carefully studied by the British cabinet.

MAY 29.—Havana telegrams published in London state that there are fears entertained of an outbreak on the part of the Cuban troops, as they are all in a great state of excitement.

News from Manila reports the insurgents in full activity again. They tried to capture the "Recorders" which was laying a cable from Celio to Negros island, but were repulsed. The American troops have taken the town of Jolo. There is no truth in the rumor that there has been a revolt amongst the Egyptian troops at Abu Hamed and Berber.

MAY 30.—The Daily Telegraph announces that the French government has sent definite instructions to the governor of Ceylon to send Dreyfus back to France. The same telegram adds that amongst the people newly found to be involved in the Dreyfus case is the ex-minister Hooley.

A telegram from Manila published in London says that in the fight with the natives before evacuating Zamboanga, the Spaniards lost 6 killed and 20 wounded.

Several Berlin banks are said to be about to establish branches in London.

Telegrams from the Cape say that the conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner is certain of success, and that a satisfactory solution of the frontier question will be arrived at.

MAY 31.—The Duke of Connaught has resigned his right to the Grand Duchy of Saxe Coburg in favor of the young Duke of Albany. The Derbyshire was won by Flying Fox, Dimmock and Derbyshire coming in second and third respectively. Derbyshire fell during the race and broke a leg.

Cape telegrams say that President Kruger is ready to discuss all points that have arisen between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, with the one exception of the independence of the Transvaal.

Victor won the Oaks, Pax was second and Thirroul third.

A Cairo telegram says there were only nine cases of bubonic pest in Alexandria in a month when seven were enzied. In no other part of Lower Egypt were there any cases, which shows how mild was the outbreak there.

JUNE 2.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Russia is charging the Sultan with putting obstacles in the way of the discussions of the disarmament conference.

Queen Victoria has signed the grant of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener for his services in the Sudan.

The first meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner took place to-day.

Several papers say that Emile Zola, having received secret information of the verdict of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus revision, is preparing to return to Paris to-morrow to enjoy his share of the triumph.

#### France.

MAY 28.—The majority of the Paris press regards as certain the verdict of the court of cassation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case. The revisionist journals further say that the new trial will not take place in Paris but most probably in Brest.

The anarchist, after a meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the commune, came into conflict with the Paris police, when several persons were wounded, and several arrests were made.

MAY 29.—Judge Ballot-Beaupré began the reading of his report before the court of cassation to-day, in the course of which he dwelt on the contradictory evidence of the experts in handwriting, the invariable protestations of innocence on the part of Dreyfus himself, and yet declared as a lawyer that the prisoner should not be pardoned, but submitted to another trial, as there was a presumption of a wrong verdict having been given owing to the evidence of Col. Henry, Commandant Paty de Clam and Major Esternazy. The proceedings were adjourned to the next day without any manifestation whatever having occurred.

The trial of MM. Paul Demarle and Marcel Habert has been opened in the court of assizes for having attempted to incite the military at Reutte to attack Paris.

MAY 30.—Judge Ballot-Beaupré finished the reading of his report on the Dreyfus trial to-day, and asked for a revision. The document was a brilliant one, impartial in its conception, and brilliant in its exposition of the law. After a minute analysis of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the chief evidence against Dreyfus was the "borderline," and he was wholly of opinion that that was the work of Esternazy. He wound up his report by saying that a new fact had been discovered which in his opinion established the entire innocence of Dreyfus, and again asked for a new trial of the case. At the end of his reading the whole court was indecisive, but all passed off with the greatest order. His most vehement passage was, "It may be that the army has been the object of unjust and passionate attacks, but the honor of the army cannot exact that an innocent man should be led to prison."

No decision has yet been arrived at in the Demarle-Habert case.

Commandant Marchand arrived to-day at Tomon with the members of his expedition on board the cruiser "D'Assas," and an audience was the recipient of a great ovation at the hands of the local authorities and an enormous crowd of people. On receiving the congratulations of the mayor, Marchand said: "We have heard it said in the far-off regions where we see that the nation was against the army, and that our countrymen felt many apprehensions, but now we happily find that those rumors were unfounded, since we are the objects of the acclamations given for the army."

MAY 31.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg published in Paris say that the wheat crop in the south of Russia is considered to be bad.

MM. Paul Demarle and Marcel Habert have been acquitted by a jury. In the course of the three days hearing of the case, General Heve having given evidence which is said to have lowered the confidence in the army and of the army, the minister of war has decided to court-martial him. The General, however, protests that there was nothing political in the evidence he gave me in the words he used.

An excitement has been caused by the news of the suicide of a French captain named Capo in Brussels on hearing that there was a probability of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Commandant Marchand was entertained at breakfast to-day by Admiral Bonnier at Tomon. He left by the night train for Paris and was enthusiastically cheered at all the stations between Tomon and Marseilles.

JUNE 1.—Commandant Marchand arrived in Paris this morning and received a series of ovations from dense crowds of people during the whole day. He breakfasted with the minister of marine, was visited by all the ministers at the Champs Elysees, and was given a special entertainment by the members of the military club, all his comings and goings being followed by delirious crowds who made him the hero of the hour. The chamber of deputies passed a vote of thanks to him for his services.

In the course of his address to the court of cassation to-day, M. Morinard, the advocate of Mme Dreyfus, insisted that Esternazy was the only culprit in connection with foreign powers.

He also stated that his personal desire was that he should ask the court to say that Dreyfus was innocent and should he immediately released, but Mme Dreyfus had instructed him to insist that her husband should be given a trial by a military court martial to fully prove his innocence.

Paty de Clam has been arrested by order of the government in connection with the Dreyfus case, and has been lodged in the Chercle Millet.

JUNE 2.—Paty de Clam attempted to commit suicide in prison to-day but was prevented by his keepers.

There are wild rumors afloat of the contemplated arrest of General Mercier, who is minister of war at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus, and of the release of Col. Picquart, the one honest officer in the French army picked up in the Dreyfus case, but the statements have been officially denied.

The festivities in honor of Marchand were continued to-day.

JUNE 3.—The court of cassation pronounced its verdict to-day in the Dreyfus case. The unfortunate prisoner of the Devil's island must now be tried again by a court martial to excess during the reading of the decision, and at its close there were loud cheers. The verdict was based on the fact that the secret document which contained the words "Ce emblème de Dieu" was written on paper, identical with that on which the notorious "Borderline" was written. The report of confessions of Dreyfus were held to have been insufficiently proved to affect the judgment. There was not a single dissentient to the verdict amongst all the judges who tried the case.

#### Holland.

MAY 29.—At the sitting of the arbitration committee of the disarmament conference to-day the first six articles proposed by Russia were accepted. The Italian and American delegates presented amendments which were not voted.

JUNE 1.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the British delegates the first committee of the disarmament conference has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of dynamite and other explosive bullets. It is already known that a perfect accord on the principal points of the conference is now impossible.

### THE SOROCABA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I write in the hopes that you will be able to give the foreign holders of the sterling debentures in this company some news regarding their interests.

I saw, of course, your pertinent remarks upon the article of the "Financial News" of November last, which you reproduced; and I also read in the inspired "Brazilian Review," when commenting on this same article, that *complaints such as these that can pay, but won't pay, must or will be made to pay sooner or later*, and whilst this sounds very nice, it does not bring us any of our money, for which we have been waiting some two years; and I and others should like to see something of this sooner, as we have already had enough of the latter. I was in hopes that the aeroporto of 4th October last to which special reference was made in the *Jornal's* "Retrospectiva Commercial" of 1898—or of the *Camara Commercial*, where an appeal of the Company was given in our favor, would have settled the case, particularly as it was stated in the *autos*, that the Company admitted its indebtedness! And to ascertain, if possible, why the courts don't make the Company pay up, is the main object of this letter.

I understand that the payment of the interest on the currency debentures, is under an embargo, but that the Banco Brilante America is paying it on its own responsibility! I don't find this Bank in your stock list; but in the *Jornal's* "Retrospectiva Commercial" of 1898, I see the 200 shares are given as low down as \$8, which doesn't look much of a token of responsibility, or as if the cash balance would be a very large one! But is not, or was not, the president of this Bank, also the president of the Sorocabana Co.? And whilst it may be quite legal for a railway to lend money to such a bank, even when the object is to frustrate the sentence of a court of justice, it is a decided piece of chicanery in the present case, and quite something special para o ingles zero!

The Banco da Republica is the holder apparently of half the currency debentures and one-fifth of the total share capital, but just why the directorate of the Banco da Republica does not use their preponderating influence in the Company, to make a clean sweep of the Sorocabana directorate and put some gentlemen in the place of the present crew, is beyond the comprehension of people on this side. In ten years the Company has been "fur-saled," in Europe of course, but it is well known that the failures to effect a sale have been the impossibility of the directorate. I hear that there's another "for sale" on at the moment, but it will doubtless be another fiasco for the same reason as before.

Every one knows in Brazil, that the finances of the Sorocabana Co. have been grossly mismanaged for years, but yet the shareholders continue to look on like a lot of sheep!

As an instance of what respectable numbers in men can do we have only to look at the result of the first year—absurdly sufficient—one of the regiments called Lopudina Co., which after paying interest on the debentures of £34,000, had a balance over of £38,500! And this is the concern which under the old regime did not pay anything, not even the old debt; left in debts of nearly £1,000,000 which the reconstructed Company has paid off! Where did the money go? and where does it go in the case of the Sorocabana Company?

Yours truly,  
BORDIER, H. R.  
London, 1st May, 1899.

—Minister Bachman gives the following example of how high import duties affect prices in Argentina. A barrel of lubricating oil costs \$5.12 in New York and pays \$2.64 in freight charges to Buenos Aires; total \$5.76. At Buenos Aires the duty is \$5.10 in Argentine gold. Such a tariff is monstrous.

—The exports from the United States to Brazil during the month of April included 62,195 bbls. 80% of which 26,450 bbls were cleared for Paraguay, 3,750 for Bolivia, \$5.80 for Rio, \$3.25 for Santos and 17,820 for unspecified ports. 1,012,980 gallons kerosene, 4,779 gallons linseed oil, 1,022,784 lbs. lard, 739 bbls. pork, 4,508,000 feet pitch pine and 31,000 feet white pine. One consignment of coal was sent to Paraguay.

—Trade with Brazil has been fairly active in so far as parcel business is concerned. No charters hence have been reported but parcels have been freely booked. As high as 15% has been paid for flour from B. A. to Santos while 17/17 1/2% from up-river ports and 16/16 from below bar are the current rates to Rio. There is a plentiful supply of cargo for the nearer ports which is taken by the regular carriers at full rates while a fair number of parcels have been booked by regular liners for ports above Rio. —Times, Buenos Aires, May 22.

—It was announced in Philadelphia at the beginning of present month that the Philadelphia Steel Company had secured from the Indian government the contract for the construction of the viaduct over the Gokteik gorge on the Burma Railway. The company tendered at \$70,000 and outbid their British competitors in all particulars of price, design, and time. The viaduct will be one of the largest in the world measuring 2,260 ft. long, and standing 320 ft. high. It will involve the use of 5,000 tons of steel. The manufacture of the material required has begun already. The first shipment will be made in August. The remainder of the material, will leave for Burma so that the construction of the viaduct may be started before the close of November.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6th, 1899.

It has been evident for some time that the government is committed to the policy of increasing the navy. In his message, the President called attention to the inadequacy of the present naval force to meet the needs of so extended a sea-coast, while the minister of marine urged at length that the navy should be increased and strengthened. On the question of economy, it ought not to be necessary to say that such proposals at this time are tantamount to a breach of faith. The government is committed to a policy of retrenchment and severe economy. Promises have been made at home and abroad to the effect that the government would make the re-establishment of the nation's finances its first concern, that it would reduce expenditures wherever possible, and that it would employ every recourse to bring about an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures. Naturally we hold the government responsible for the honest realization of these promises. Last year three vessels belonging to the navy were sold to the United States on favorable terms, and we had reason to believe that this indicated a disposition to keep the naval force within narrower limits until the revenues of the country would permit the acquisition of new ships without detriment to the national credit. This year two naval arsenals have been closed and various other items of expense abolished, which gave us hope that the policy of retrenchment had been honestly adopted. Later on, however, we were made somewhat suspicious by declarations that the economies realized should be expended upon a new arsenal, and then by discussions of naval men in regard to the urgent need of additional ships. But we had no idea that the government would also commit itself to the same mistaken policy. The indications, however, are that the government has definitely resolved upon an increase of the navy, and that all the economies realized thus far will be invested in ships and guns, rather than in a sinking fund to meet the charges on the foreign debt when the present funding contract expires. It is idle to tell us that the benefits of the measures adopted will not be felt until another year, when the government is disconnecting that year with expenditures which will prevent the realization of any benefit. If economies are to be wasted, and the people are to be further impoverished by taxation, where are the benefits to come from next year, or two years hence? The benefits, if we are not hopelessly at fault, will consist not only of reduced expenditures in some special cases, but of reduced expenditures in general and of an increasing fund in the treasury available to meet future obligations. To meet foreign creditors two years hence with an empty treasury and the chronic annual deficit still unconquered, even at a higher rate of exchange, will avail nothing. They gave the debtor time to enable him to reorganize and improve his affairs. Is he doing so? As for the need of a

larger navy—will some one explain where that need is to be found? Brazil is enjoying profound peace, and has no disputes abroad which are likely to lead to trouble. She has a very respectable navy already, but the vessels lie at anchor nearly the whole year round. If there were double the number the great majority would still lie at anchor. One good ship kept cruising up and down the coast, surveying reefs and rocks, sounding bars, and rendering aid to merchantmen in distress, would be worth more than the whole navy as it is now administered. What Brazil wants is not more ships, but a clear conception of the use of ships. An ironclad makes a very expensive oyster bed, and it yields very little as old iron. When money is more plentiful and men become more active in their sea duties, then it will be good time to talk of increasing the navy.

## AN AMAZON MARE'S NEST.

It must be admitted that the Amazon valley is capable of producing something other than rubber. To our surprise, it can turn out a very imposing mare's nest.

Yesterday the newspapers here published telegrams from Pará stating that according to advices from Manoel's revolution at Iquitos, Peru, was fomented by Americans, and that the revolutionists had received arms and ammunition from an American war vessel which lately ascended the Amazon. This discloses the animus of the party who invented the report. And then, in another telegram, it is stated that in the "secret archives of the custom-house at Puerto Alonso" (think of a little backwoods custom-house having *secret archives*) had been discovered correspondence from the American consul at Pará, and the American minister at Rio, and that the latter had telegraphed to the Bolivian minister (Paravicini) to come to Rio. And still further, a third telegram says that the governor of Pará (the cunning old fox) had telegraphed to Deputy Montenegro, advising him of the convention celebrated by Paravicini and requesting him to advise President Campos Salles of the intrigues of that minister with a foreign power!

To-day, the sensational character of the intrigue (for it is nothing else) is still further increased by the publication of a veritable "*bordereau*," in the shape of an alleged convention between Minister Paravicini, of Bolivia, and Minister Charles Page Bryan, of the United States, in which peace-loving Brother Jonathan undertakes to induce Brazil to recognize Bolivia's right to certain disputed territory; to furnish Bolivia with ammunition in case of war with Brazil; to extract from Brazil this year the nomination of a boundary commission and to open all the tributaries of the Amazon to Bolivian ships, together with free dispatch through all Amazonian custom-houses for Bolivian merchandise; to enjoy 50 per cent abatement on imports and 25 per cent on exports in his trade with Bolivia; and, in case of war with Brazil, to pay all of Bolivia's expenses therefrom, receiving in return a mortgage on the revenues of Bolivian custom-houses.

In view of this phenomenal transaction, the *Paiz* is on the verge of "alarm and indignation," and the *Jornal*, which yesterday declared the telegrams absurd, to day relapses into mysterious silence.

It is useless, perhaps, to call attention to the manifest absurdity and falsity of these reports. The Americans are not such monumental fools as to make so silly an agreement as this, nor even to meddle in affairs of which it may be said they know absolutely nothing. Think of their meddling with a boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia, agreeing to furnish the latter with munitions of war and paying all the expenses of the war, just for an abatement in the duties on imports and exports which are ridiculously small, and for a mortgage on the customs returns which an official could carry away in his

pockets every day. The story is too absurd for a moment's consideration, and were it not that the public here is accustomed to believe everything found in the papers, we should do no more than laugh at it. It is an invention, however, which can do harm, and the Brazilian press will be wise to treat it as it deserves.

The amount of g 11 bonds of 1883 in circulation is said to be 11,534,500\$. The difference between what the government offers in currency for these bonds and what the holders are willing to accept, is at 500\$ for each bond of 1,000\$ in gold, 5,792,250\$. This is a considerable sum and it is certainly worth defending. For this purpose the bondholders, it seems to us, would do well to invoke common cause with the business men who are opposing the new tax regulations. The government should be taught that what is required for financial improvement is the reduction of its expenditure and not the repudiation of its obligations, or the imposition of new burdens upon an already overtaxed people.

The editor of the *Brazilian Review* will ascertain our acknowledgements for the reply he sees fit to give to the question asked about the payment of exchange differences, and also our thanks for the advice tendered about doing our own reporting. The first is an evasion, and clearly proves that he has no answer to give; and the second is of no use to us, as we have no need to hang about the public departments for crumbs of information and explanations designed to deceive. The journalist who does his reporting in that way does not deserve the name, for he is nothing more than an irresponsible dummy. He publishes what the minister dare not say over his own signature. If there is any satisfaction in such a service, he is welcome to it. However, this is not a question of reporting; it is one of backing up a statement published in this paper that the minister of finance had promised to pay these exchange differences. Now, we ask again, *when* and *where* did he make that promise? It is useless to talk about claims having been referred to their respective departments, for that is a convenient way of relegating them to the Greek kalends. All we want to know is *when* and *where* was this promise made, or was it nothing but a specimen of the reporting held up to us as an example?

In response to the suggestion made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that schools should be created in England for the study of tropical diseases, several prominent business men of Liverpool, who are interested in trade with tropical regions, have organized such a school in that city and are now asking for public support. The object is to give a special course of instruction in tropical diseases to medical men proceeding to tropical regions, and to medical men in charge of ships passing through or trading with such regions. It is also proposed to give an elementary course of instruction to missionaries, to train nurses for the tropics, and to carry on special researches in the prevention and cure of tropical diseases. The scheme is an important one and deserves success. Some of the worst diseases known are of the tropics, and it would be of incalculable benefit to commerce and to humanity to have them brought under systematic scientific study. Such a school might very properly be intimately connected with various English hospitals located in the tropics, where special investigations could be made to better effect than at home. It should therefore develop into something more than a school.

Some years ago, just after the civil war in the United States, a great many ex-Confederate soldiers came to Brazil, and a register was opened of all arrivals at a well known office in this city. One day a new arrival walked into the office and looked carefully over the list of names, which was composed of generals, colonels, majors, and captains, and then wrote: —————, the only surviving private of the late Confederate army. It was intended for sarcasm of course, but there was something of distinction in it at the same time. Where all men are generals and colonels, the one private is a marked man. And so it is in a society where men assume military and other titles, the plain Mr. is distinguished by his lack of such an appendage to his name. A few days ago a Porto Alegre telegram distinguished our worthy American consul with the title of colonel, and doubtless the reporter thought it the correct thing to do so. If a civilian official is entitled to a military title, the consul in question undoubtedly deserves it as much as anybody else, but it does not belong to him. One of his predecessors assumed the title of general because he was a consul general, which was also a mistake. A military title ought to be used only by officers in actual service, as also all such titles as judge, governor, etc. To use them promiscuously and improperly, is not only in bad taste, but it detracts from the real value of the title itself. We know that all Americans are supposed to wear some kind of a handle to their names, but it is a mistake. There is a very respectable minority who claim nothing but Mr. and it is incorrect to dub them with any other title.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Rodrigues Alves defended the conduct of the government in regard to Matto Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leonel Filho defined the attitude of unconditional support which the governor of Minas Geraes has promised to President Campos Salles. Deputy Barbosa Lima said that he supports the present government as earnestly as he opposed that of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. Deputy Mello Rego severely criticised the conduct of the government in regard to Matto Grosso. The insurgents in that state, he said, have made no attempt to conceal the fact of their having been instigated by that government. They even gave the name of Legião Campos Salles to the armed force that overthrew the state legislature into annulling the gubernatorial election. Deputy Victorino Monteiro defended Minister Martíniho. Deputy Erico Coelho said that it is not sufficient that the leader of one of the parties supporting President Campos Salles deny the reality of the reported Rothschild telegram. The leader of the President's other party should likewise make a statement on the subject.

MAY 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral said that, although a personal enemy of Senator Generoso Pimentel, he felt impelled by sense of duty to denounce in the severest terms the reprehensible and criminal methods employed by President Campos Salles and his minister of finance in combating that Senator's political influence in the state of Matto Grosso. There was no doubt whatever in regard to the source from which the insurgents had obtained the rifles, artillery and ammunition with which they attacked the city of Cuiabá. At the close of his senatorial term, he said, he would retire from politics, thoroughly undeceived and utterly disgusted and disheartened. The country had failed to derive from republican government the benefits that he and others had hopefully anticipated. In fact the actual result had been exactly the reverse of that which they desired and expected. In the tidal wave that swept away the throne all sense of honor in Brazil had been engulfed and annihilated.

*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Belisário denied having informed Deputy Erico Coelho of the reported Rothschild telegram, whose reality, although he had not spoken on the subject with President Campos Salles, he had no hesitation in denying. In the tides of political life that he asserted, would continue to support the government. Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Mello Rego criticised the conduct of the government in regard to Matto Grosso. They accused the government of inconsistency in relation to the financial question. While claiming to have adopted a retrenchment policy, it does not hesitate to exceed the appropriations made in the budget and to ask for special and deficiency appropriations.

MAY 31.—*Senate*.—Senators Plácido Miraldo and Vicente Machado defended the conduct of the government in regard to Matto Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Erico Coelho contended that he had not displayed crudity in believing in the reality of the reported telegram from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son. President Campos Salles had on other occasions received without protest impertinent advice from those bankers.

JUNE 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Antônio Azeredo spoke on the disturbed condition of the state of Matto Grosso and read several documents relating to the subject.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—One of the resolutions voted by the chamber creates a standing committee of 9 members on the tariff. Deputy Mello Rego criticised the report of the minister of marine.

JUNE 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The navy bill passed in 3rd discussion.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Ex-Minister Dionysio Cerqueira (foreign affairs) has been elected to the chamber of deputies from the state of Bahia.

—The yellow-fever epidemic at Bahia is said to be again increasing. The terribly unsanitary state of the city is probably the cause of this.

—The special tribunal that has been trying ex-Gov. Filinto Pires at Manaus has decided that his responsibility for the crimes of which he was accused, has terminated through presumption.

—Yellow-fever continues to make victims in Bahia. We are glad to learn that a movement has been initiated for the creation of a special fever hospital and the employment of trained nurses.

—A Bahia telegram says that engineer Antônio Coelho will soon present a project for the construction of dams, canals and branches for distributing the waters of the Rio S. Francisco through the serras of Bahia.

—Telegrams from Piancó say that there is much political agitation in that state and that the governor's partisans have deposed the municipal council of Parauáhyba. The governor and lieutenant-governor are at loggerheads.

—We see by a Porto Alegre telegram of the 31st ult., that U. S. Consul-general Seeger was then in that city and had called on the governor and Dr. Julio de Castilhos. The consul expected to return to Rio Grande on the following day.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 2nd inst., there was offered a resolution for requiring the committee on legislation and justice to report on what has occurred in relation to the trial of the governor of the state.

A Pará telegram of the 31st ult. says that news have been received of the outbreak of a revolution at Iquitos, Perú, under the leadership of Col. Enriquie Viscaino. The prefect of the department had been deposed and transported to an island on the Rio Marañón.

A telegram from Ushuara on the 2nd inst. says that at three o'clock that morning a rumbling subterranean noise was heard there, accompanied by vibrations of the earth for about five minutes. It is said that houses and furniture were shaken and the people very much frightened.

A bill has been introduced into the Bahia state assembly appropriating 100,000\$ for celebrating next year the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. In view of the terrible drought and famine in that state and of the wretched sanitary state of its capital, no one would think it wrong to spend that money on something useful.

The good people of Mococa rose in rebellion against the Mogyana company on the 28th ult. and tore up the rails on a branch a day from that town to the new station of Cunha. Of course the company's directors appealed to the governor for help and a force of 50 police soldiers, fully supplied with guns, cartridges, officers and other explosives, were immediately sent to the scene of disturbance.

On the 29th ult., an Italian named Peluso embarked on the 5:20 a.m. train at S. Pedro for S. Carlos do Pinhal. He carried a parcel under his arm, and took a 2nd class ticket, just as he was comfortably seated a police agent stepped up and arrested him, made to his surprise. He was taken to the police station, where he was required to open the parcel. The result was the discovery of 10,000 in counterfeit notes of various denominations.

Last week alarming telegrams were received from Matto Grosso. The opponents of the state government are still under arms and new scenes of bloodshed are expected. The governor has telegraphed to Vice-President Rosa da Silva asking for congressional action in the matter. If refused, he says that he will resign and that none of his legal substitutes will take office. Another telegram from Montevideo says that two resignations have been tendered and that the triumph of the Martiniho faction is assured.

Delayed telegrams of the 3rd from Pará state that the revolution at Iquitos was instigated by Americans and that arms and munitions were supplied by an American war ship which recently visited the upper Amazon. It is also asserted that there have been found in Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, compromising letters from the American minister at Rio and the American consul at Pará, concerning Minister Paracilini to hold the disputed territory on the Rio Acre. The statements are so absurd that it is difficult to imagine any one foolish enough to invent them.

## RAILROAD NOTES

In the first quarter of the present year the receipts of the Estrada de Ferro S. Francisco amounted to 392,123,500\$ and the expenses to 317,128,527\$.

It is reported that the British Locomotive Works has received an order for 50 freight locomotives from the Great Central Railway Co., of England.

The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. have recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the last half of 1898, carrying forward £ 22,261.

The *Diario Popular* notes that an inscrupulous individual has been caught placing sleepers on the track of the S. Manoel branch of the Sorocaba line for the purpose of derailing a passenger train. He had conspired with the engine driver, and resorted to this criminal act as a means of revenge. A few years in prison would, perhaps, convince him of his mistake; but will he get it?

The Leopoldina railway traffic receipts for the week ended 27th ult. amounted to 298,555,000 against 260,626,500 in the corresponding week of last year. These figures not only show an increase of nearly 38 contos as compared with last year, but also an increase of over 26 contos in excess of the preceding week of this year, which in its turn was 37 contos more than that of its corresponding week of last year. We hope that the flowing tide of prosperity has now definitely set in under Mr. Barrow's skillful management.

The report of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bahia railway came to hand by the last mail. The salient points of the chairman's address were briefly these. In the first six months of 1898, the receipts were 972 contos and the net profits 262 contos. In the second six months, owing to the prevailing drought, the receipts were 422 contos and the net loss 85 contos. For the whole year there was consequently an excess of receipts over expenditure of 177 contos. During the drought they had to bring the starving and dying people in the stricken districts into Bahia free, while their stations along the line were used as asylums. Mr. Mawson, the local director, had obtained a revised tariff and an improved classification of

cargo from the government which will assist in increasing the receipts in the coming year. There was a large amount of tobacco, coffee and other produce waiting for the rain to come to enable the mules to bring it to the end of the line from the interior, and to foster the traffic wells had been bored to supply the mules with water. It was decided to extend the main line and lay down a branch line, together making a prolongation of 48 miles. A dividend of 2% making 4 c. for the year, was declared, but the board had not agreed to the payment of the guarantee in funding bonds, and having made a formal protest against their reception declined the government with the loss sustained.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The "Wilmington" is expected to go into dock some time this week for slight repairs.

The British cruiser "Floriano" is now at Buenos Aires where she will remain for some time.

We understand that the American squadron on this station, under Admiral Howison, will be composed of the "Chicago," "Montgomery" and "Wilmington."

The American cruiser "Marblehead" left port for Montevideo on the 30th ult. She expects to remain there some ten days, a good part of which will be spent in quarantine.

We learn from the *Montevideo Times* that H. M. S. "Worcestor" left Montevideo on the 21st ult. for the West Coast, where she will relieve the "Imperialist" as flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. for Bahia, Teresopolis and New York, by the Lupton & Holt steamer "Buffon," were the following: Messrs. Francis A. Edwards, Anacleto C. Barcellos, C. C. Osborne, Fred. A. Cook and 16 third-class passengers.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 31st ult. states that five days quarantine have been imposed there on all arrivals from Rio and Santos. This is because new cases of fever have appeared there, not imported but developed by their own unsanitary condition.

The American 3rd-rate cruiser "Montgomery," 2,089 tons, Capt. John P. Merrey, entered this port on the morning of the 3rd inst. The "Montgomery" carries nine 5 inch rapid-firing rifles, and several smaller guns. We understand that she is assigned to this station, and we shall hope to see her here frequently during the next two or three years.

The Brazilian navy, as at present constituted, is classed as follows:

*1st class*.—Four ironclads (including two now approaching completion in Europe), and 3 cruisers.

*2nd class*.—One ironclad, 4 cruisers, 3 torpedo-cruisers, and one yacht.

*3rd class*.—One ironclad, 1 cruiser, 1 torpedo catcher, 1 gunboat, 6 dispatch boats, and 1 torpedo boat.

*4th class*.—Eight torpedo boats, 6 dispatch boats, 2 steamers and 3 brigantines.

*Civilized*.—Four steamers (transports), 2 tow-boats and 2 small steamers.

With reference to our paragraph week before last about the man, Edwin Seville, who lodged a complaint with us as having been "shanghaied" in Norfolk, Va., we now hear that he was not put ashore by the captain of the "Canada," but that he and others deserted from the ship and were so reported at the British consulate on the 18th March. Although the men were at least technical dusters, all were found employable on other ships by the British consul, and this man was found a berth on March 24th, on the "Decatur" bound to Tadet. He did not proceed, however, and on the 13th April was given a ticket of admission to the Misericordia hospital by the British consul and another ticket of admission from there on April 26. He stated to us that he was 27 days in the hospital altogether. We are sorry that we did not get these facts at first, as they were well within the knowledge of two of our informants. The fact, however, reiterates that the man is in an advanced stage of consumption, unable even to work his passage as a table steward, and it would be a charity to send him home to New York. If a subscription is raised by his friends we shall be glad to contribute our mite. We have heard since writing the foregoing that the unfortunate man has again been sent to the hospital by the U. S. consulate.

## LOCAL NOTES

On Sunday soldiers belonging to different commands created disturbances in the city.

The number of national marines now in service, according to the report of the respective minister, is 1,904.

On Saturday the supreme court ordered the release of the ex-sergeants accused of conspiring against the state government of Ceará.

The Russian chargé d'affaires, M. Alexandre Greger, took formal leave of the President on Saturday last. He leaves for Europe to-morrow.

On Friday President Campos Sales visited the barracks of the 1st and 9th regiments of cavalry, 2nd regiment of artillery and 22nd battalion of infantry.

On last Tuesday the criminal chamber of the court of appeals ordered a new trial of the ten persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro.

It is reported that the government is preparing to occupy the Rio Acre territory with an army under the command of Gen. Sivigat, the present commander of the 6th military district.

It is reported that Dr. Edmundo Cogliano is going to translate into French and circulate in Europe the speech he made in the chamber of deputies on the insanity of President Campos Sales.

The chief of police has instructed his subordinates to prevent news-boys from boarding trams to sell papers, unless called, and also to prevent beggars from interfering with tramcar passengers.

The army bill which will shortly enter into discussion in the chamber of deputies contains a provision transferring the national guard from the department of justice and interior to the war department.

On last Tuesday damage estimated at \$1,000 was caused by fire to building No. 2 Praça Visconde do Rio Branco, belonging to the widow and children of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, by whom it was occupied. The loss is covered by insurance.

It is worthy of note that the investigation into the conduct of treasury employees involved of what we may call the levying of contributions on people having business at the treasury, has been closed, and it has been found that the accusations are absolutely groundless. This will cause a broad smile all over the city.

The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo of the 29th ult. very pertinently observes that the President should consider the patriotic economy of maintaining congress without salaries. Since May 31st, congress has cost the country \$1,375 a day, and nothing was done. A great part of the month passed without a quorum being in attendance.

We notice that the statistics of Montevideo exports to Brazil for the first four months of this year include one ass. We protest against this, as the only ass known to have arrived here in that period was merely a visitor down there and should not be included in the exports. Our neighbors appear to be claiming altogether too much.

The army bill which has just been reported from committee in the chamber of deputies provides for filling the ranks of the regular army by draft. It also provides for one year's volunteer service, for instruction, without pay, which will be rewarded with exemption from draft, though the volunteer must enrol himself in the national guard at his own home.

On Tuesday night much alarm was caused among the residents on Morro do Castelo by disorderly soldiers belonging to the 7th battalion of infantry—Maurício Cesar's old battalion. These soldiers assaulted several persons and discharged their guns at others. The policemen on duty were driven from their posts and for a while the disorderly soldiers exercised unchecked control over the locality. They were, however, finally arrested.

*Passaporte de alta*.—Messrs. N. M. Rothchild & Son, whose satiric influence is said to restrain the Jacobinical tendencies of President Campos Sales, would do well to telegraph the foregoing words to Ministro Marinho. The latter's motto for testing the people and for attempting to retain political influence in Matto Grosso will be the country as amount of harm for which his alleged relevation (in homeopathic doses) in public expenditure will not begin to compensate.

There was an error last week in our report of the British Church meeting, which we take much pleasure in correcting. If all errors could be corrected on the same lines, it is to be feared that we should be tempted to make them very frequently. In our note we stated that Messrs. R. S. Quayle and Gustavus Gedglen had offered to loan £1,000 each toward paying off the debt on the church; we are since advised that they in reality offered £1,000 each as a personal gift, in addition to the donations made by their respective firms, which amounts have already been paid into the church treasury. With such generous support the church should very soon be out of debt.

On the 27th ult., President Campos Sales received a telegram from Capt. Pereira Lobo, lieutenant-governor of Sergipe, stating that the governor had forfeited his office by illegally alienating himself from the state. On the 29th he received a telegram purporting to be from the president of the superior court, who, it was stated in the telegram, had taken office as governor. Investigation, it is asserted, has shown that this telegram was forged by Pereira Lobo. The latter is said to be not only lieutenant-governor of Sergipe, but also an officer of the garrison of Pernambuco, from which, however, he has been absent on leave for over a year. It seems that he was tried and sentenced to be deprived of the lieutenant-governorship and that he is now in Sergipe on the pretext of obtaining documents for sustaining his appeal to the supreme court.

## BIRTH.

At his residence, No. 14 Rua Humaitá, on the 31st May, the wife of H. D. Praim, of a daughter (Kathleen Milward).

## BRITISH CHURCH

### BUILDING FUND.

*Donations received:*

Already published.....	Rs. 74,458\$140
R. S. Quayle, Esq.	1000\$
H. A. Delisle, Esq.	700\$
(2nd don.).....	700\$
Louline and River Plate Bank, do..	500\$
London and Brazilian Bank, do..	500\$
British Bank of S. America, do....	500\$
Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., do.	500\$
Rio Pinto Mills & Granaries, do..	500\$
Brazilian Contractors' Corporation, do..	500\$
Messrs. G. Ginglagon & Co. (2nd don.),	500\$
Anonymous .....	500\$
A. C. Nathan, Esq.	300\$
Paul Tivis, Esq.	20\$
W. H. Ashbrook, Esq.	100\$
D. Roberts, Esq.	100\$
C. J. Gemmel, Esq.	100\$
J. T. Major, Esq.	100\$
(2nd don.).....	100\$
A. L. dos Santos, Esq. do .....	100\$
C. Arnold, Esq.	50\$
T. D. Bunn, Esq.	50\$
(and don.).....	50\$
S. F. Massay, Esq.	50\$
J. B. Slight, Esq.	50\$
P. W. Perkins, Esq.	50\$
F. T. Poniatow, Esq.	50\$
(2nd don.).....	50\$
E. C. H. Phipps, Esq.	50\$
C. N. Atter, Esq. do.	50\$
W. G. Wagstaff, Esq.	50\$
do .....	30\$
C. B. Rhind, Esq. do.	30\$
Arthur F. Gareta, Esq. ....	20\$
E. C. Manners, Esq.	20\$
Anonymous.....	20\$
Do.....	10\$
Offertory on Sunday of Reopening of the Church.....	866\$500
Offertory on Sunday of celebration of Queen's birthday.	316\$800
Bank interest to 5/12-98.....	586\$580
	Rs. 81,437\$820
Cost of Restoration .....	109,116\$920
<i>Deposit</i> .....	Rs. 24,679\$100
<i>Orgah fund</i> .	
A. G. Loeder, Esq. ....	Rs. 100\$000

The committee has been able to pay part of the above debt to the Architects through the kindness of the following gentlemen from whom the total of Rs. 13,500\$00 has been borrowed:

Messrs. B. Johnston & Co., P. S. Nicolson & Co., Kari Valais & Co., C. Falletti, A. Lundberg, José de Figueiredo, Frank Youle, Carl Arnold, Johannes Reuter, Otto Petersen, Berthold Wachneldt, A. Gutschow, Henry Joly, H. De lafield, F. Bond, C. Hargreaves, H. A. Delisle, H. S. Price.

Further amounts, either as donations or as loans, are earnestly solicited in order to liquidate with the builders.

E. S. PRYOR,  
Treasurer.

Rio, 3d June, 1899.

## BUSINESS NOTES

A Belgian syndicate is reported to have bought large rubber estates in Pará.

It is reported that a copper mine near Conquista, Rio Grande do Sul, has been sold to a Belgian syndicate for 600,000\$.

The monopoly for the supply of this city with fresh meat has been transferred from Messrs. Corrêa & Co. to Matto, Guimarães, Honório & Co.

The tribunal of accounts contends that the government is not authorized by law to collect registration fees from houses that sell vinegar and canned goods.

The chamber of deputies has resolved to organize a permanent tariff commission. It will of course be composed of men who know absolutely nothing of business and whose one idea will be to increase duties when more revenue is desired.

At Barbacena cigarette factories have been obliged to suspend work, because the government has failed to furnish them stamps, without which they are not permitted to sell their cigarettes. There is much suffering among the poor who earn a livelihood by cigarette-making.

During the month of May the deposits at the savings bank (*cassa economica*) of this capital amounted to 2,139,415\$, and the withdrawals to 2,438,204\$522. It is useless to point out, perhaps, that this steady decrease in deposits is convincing proof that the people are suffering acutely from hard times.

The committee of deputies appointed to consider the complaints of business men against the stamp taxes, has proved a fizzle, as we anticipated. It postpones action on the tax until a new bill is adopted, and it says that old stocks must be stamped, and then offers a bill to congress authorizing the treasury to sell stamps on time.

—In a document presented to the minister of finance in the name of the merchants of Livramento, the receipts of merchandise at that place in 1898 are estimated at 15,414,110 kilos. The exports from the state of Rio Grande do Sul in the year 1897 are estimated in the same document at 84,719,198\$.

—The *Diario Popular* gives the report that, the principal Italian firms of S. Paulo are proposing to create an Italian bank in that city with a capital of 5,000,000\$. The preliminary steps have already been taken. Such a bank is greatly needed for the protection of the poor people who are being constantly robbed by fictitious bankers and swindlers.

—The municipality of Pará has contracted for the erection of a new market on the Boulevard Republica, with frontages on the Avenida Desezinho de Novembro, and the travesas Occidental and Mercado. The capital to be employed is fixed at 797,705\$700, on which the municipality guarantees 6 per cent interest. The market is to be ready within two years.

—A hot controversy is now on over the validity of a contract for a new market which was celebrated some three or four years ago. The municipality has failed to meet its engagement, and the contractor is now trying to get satisfaction. In one published statement, he says it has become impossible for an honest man to get justice at these public departments.

—We are in receipt of a package of matches made by the Companhia Cruzelio with the new patented machinery received from the Diamond Match Co., of the United States. The outcome of one of these machines is something marvellous, and the matches are of the best quality. Our samples cover three qualities, Nos. 1 and 2, and "Nipirango" for smokers. The latter is a small match, which lights easily and the box takes very little room in the pocket. It will be a favorite with smokers. The company will accept our thanks for the samples sent us.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—For next year the estimated receipts of the state of Maranhão amount to 2,011,600\$, and the ordinary expenditures to 2,009,966\$.

—It is officially stated that the amount of paper money in circulation on March 31 was 773,802,435\$ against 779,953,563\$ in circulation on February 28.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 107,091\$228 to the gas company for lighting the city of Rio de Janeiro in the month of March.

—The gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for last month were 522,839\$409 and for the first five months of the year 2,537,919\$376. The monthly average being 507,585\$, the receipts for the year, if this rate is maintained will barely exceed 6,000,000\$.

—The Rio de Janeiro customs receipts for May include 77,745\$900 derived from the consumption tax on salt and 83,289\$450 derived from the stamp tax on tobacco, matches, perfumery, pharmaceutical specialties, boots and shoes, playing-cards, candles, canned goods, vinegar and beverages.

—The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the reimbursement of the amount of the tax that had been collected on the salaries of judges of the supreme court. The minister of finance, our readers will remember, had decided that these salaries are not subject to taxation.

—In the month of May the duties collected in gold at various custom-houses amounted to the following sums:

Rio de Janeiro	522,839\$409
Bahia	124,138\$668
Pernambuco	100,179\$144
Parauaná	10,717\$597

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 31st inst. censures the treasury of that state for selling exchange on two occasions to foreign banks during the past month at rates higher than the current market rate, the loss being 4,940\$ on the first transaction and 9,680\$ on the second. The amount sold each time was £20,000.

—The 22nd function connected with the burning of currency withdrawn from circulation, took place on Saturday last at the custom house. The total amount thus destroyed now aggregates 22,000,000\$. The minister has resolved that if future there shall be but one function a week, on Saturdays, at which 2,000,000\$ in notes shall be burned.

—At the meeting of holders of the 1868 gold loan at the Banco da Republica on the 30th ult., the government proposal of 2,000\$ per apolice was not accepted, and the president of the bank did not feel authorized to accept the counter proposal to receive 2,700\$ in apolices or certificates of the funding loan, the government guaranteeing their quotation in London. The reply of the government will soon be made public.

—The state legislatura of Pará is discussing a bill authorizing the governor to contract a loan of \$600,000. This loan is intended to redeem the present debt of the state, extend the Bragaia railway, survey routes for railways on the Hingú and Tapajós rivers, build schools, warehouses and bridges, advance 3,000\$ to the Associação Commercial for finishing the bourse building, undertake sanitation works, construct beneficent establishments and penitentiaries, establish colonies, explore rivers and aid agriculture.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of May have been made public.

	1898	1899
Rio de Janeiro	5,635,716\$258	6,638,346\$203
Santos	2,521,594\$26	3,071,864\$020
Bahia	1,518,303\$99	1,680,793\$45
Pernambuco	1,165,727\$041	1,679,209\$876
Ceará	422,180\$085	517,137\$805
Maranhão	358,338\$096	not stated
Parauaná	132,244\$277	131,592\$997

—The following is a comparative statement of the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the first 5 months of 1898 and 1899:

1st 5 mos. 1898	36,459,139\$227
" 1899	31,942,223\$115

Decrease..... 4,507,916\$884

The receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro for the same periods were as follows:

1st 5 mos. 1898	8,959,839\$023
" 1899	7,626,646\$440

Increase..... 1,697,192\$583

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 6th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold..... 27 d.

do the British milreis (\$100) in U. S. coin at \$0.96 per £

1 stg. 57 d. \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1897 ets

do 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.... 30 590

Bank rate of exchange, called on London to-day..... S. d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 3000

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 333 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £

1 stg. 16 00 c.

Value of 100 (500 per £) 1 st. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 65 350

Value of 1 st. sterling..... 30 500

### EXCHANGE.

May 26.—The banks put out 7 1/2 d. at opening time, but withdrew 7 1/2 d. and the British banks put out 7 1/2 d. and the American banks put out the original rate was general again during the afternoon. In the morning the bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. After some slight fluctuation of treasury and weakness on the part of the banks, the day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold.

May 27.—The opening rate was 7 1/2 d. which the Brasilianische Bank kept intact. The Banco Nacional also kept intact. The British and American banks put out 7 1/2 d. and in the course of the day the British, London & Nathan and National banks adopted 7 1/2 d. and the American and French bank bills adopted 7 1/2 d. which rate was the ruling rate. Private paper being freely offered at that rate, the banks declined to buy it. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold during the day.

May 28.—The British Bank opened with an official rate of 7 3/4 d. on London, and all the other banks followed it in the course of the day. The British, London & Nathan and National banks adopted 7 3/4 d. and the American and French banks adopted 7 3/4 d. which rate was the ruling rate. Private paper being freely offered at that rate, the banks declined to buy it. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold during the day.

May 29.—The Brasilianische Bank opened with and remained all day an official rate of 7 1/2 d. The British, Francaise and London & River Plate and National banks opened at 7 1/2 d. which rate was the ruling rate. Private paper being freely offered at that rate, the banks declined to buy it. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold during the day.

May 30.—The Brasilianische Bank opened with and remained all day an official rate of 7 1/2 d. The British, Francaise and London & River Plate and National banks opened at 7 1/2 d. which rate was the ruling rate. Private paper being freely offered at that rate, the banks declined to buy it. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 27/32 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold during the day.

May 31.—The official rate of 7 1/2 d. was general in the London & River Plate Bank all day, and 7 1/2 d. in all the other banks. The market opened with the London & River Plate Bank drawing at 7 3/4 d. and the others at 7 27/32 d. against private paper with the British and American banks. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and private paper at 7 27/32 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold.

June 1.—The official rate of 7 1/2 d. was general in the London & River Plate Bank all day, and 7 1/2 d. in all the other banks. The market opened with the London & River Plate Bank drawing at 7 3/4 d. and the others at 7 27/32 d. against private paper with the British and American banks. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and private paper at 7 27/32 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold.

June 2.—The official rate of 7 1/2 d. was general in the London & River Plate Bank all day, and 7 1/2 d. in all the other banks. The market opened with the London & River Plate Bank drawing at 7 3/4 d. and the others at 7 27/32 d. against private paper with the British and American banks. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and private paper at 7 27/32 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold.

June 3.—The general rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in most of the banks, but the British and National banks put out 7 27/32 d. at opening time and both rose to 7 1/2 d. in the course of the afternoon. The market opened with the London & River Plate Bank drawing at 7 3/4 d. and the others at 7 27/32 d. against private paper with the British and American banks. The day closed with bank bills at 7 27/32 d. and private paper at 7 27/32 d. The official value of the paper interests was from 27 to 29 reis gold.

June 4.—The state legislature of Pará is discussing a bill authorizing the governor to contract a loan of \$600,000. This loan is intended to redeem the present debt of the state, extend the Bragaia railway, survey routes for railways on the Hingú and Tapajós rivers, build schools, warehouses and bridges, advance 3,000\$ to the Associação Commercial for finishing the bourse building, undertake sanitation works, construct beneficent establishments and penitentiaries, establish colonies, explore rivers and aid agriculture.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1899.

Assets:	
Guaranteed accounts.	6,171,109\$276
Head office, branches, agents, etc.	7,281,497 130
Bills receivable.	14,811,63 00
do discounted.	2,561,635 83
Securities pledged.	6,798,233 054
do deposited.	13,705,626 00
Cash, in current funds.	28,083,700 020
	92,448,004\$160
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1500\$).	10,000,000
Deposits in account current, with interest.	11,610,817 88
Reserve Fund.	700,000
	10,600,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1899.	
Assets:	6,665,666\$70
Bills discounted.	2,500,000
Branches.	11,730,924 130
Head office and branches, etc.	5,334,439 000
Loans current accounts, etc.	3,025,000 0 0
Securities for accounts current, etc.	5,800,881 829
Cash.	30,700,000 829
	61,020,817 829
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed.	13,533,335\$30
Deposits in account current, with interest.	11,715,811 980
do in account current, with interest, fixed maturity.	2,034,019 070
do fixed maturity.	10,672,297 500
Head office and branches.	6,695,669 750
Securities for accounts current, etc.	3,025,000 000
Bills payable.	23,714,160
	61,024,817 829
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1899.	
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.	
F. Broad, Adtg. Manager.	
A. G. C. Blake, Adtg. Accountant.	

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.	900,000
Reserve Fund.	100,000

BALANCE SHEET, 1ST MAY, 1899.

Assets:	
Bills discounted.	4,414,444\$19
Bills receivable.	3,583,547 110
Louis, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,353,395 010
Head office and branches.	11,504,461 330
Securities for loans, guaranteed, etc.	5,274,547 410
Cash.	8,435,211 550
Securities accounts.	3,371,705 370
Banking.	5,413,813 860
	40,892,666\$590
Liabilities:	
Capital in account current, without notice.	5,117,281 270
do fixed maturity and by bills.	2,360,575 530
1 stg. 130,134 330	
Head office and branches.	11,504,461 330
Securities pledged and on deposit.	5,274,547 410
do payable.	5,402,023 050
Securities accounts.	4,370,701 050
	40,892,666\$590
E. & O. E.	
Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1899.	
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited.	
Haviland, Adtg. Manager.	
C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.	

MARKE REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales in the week ended May 27 were 39,000 bags against entries of 52,000 bags. In a slight increase in the market on Monday managed to effect sales with the packers at prices which ranged from 18,100 to 18,300 reis per arroba for No. 7 type. The packers sought to get 18,500 for them, but the 52,000 bags sold at 18,100 reis, the day after, mostly disposed of at 18,200 reis for No. 7. Santos the market was cast with good average selling at 16,700 per kilo. The New York market reported no change, but there were enough sales to indicate that the market was active. The 52,000 bags were 100% sold in New York, 20,000 in Havre, 20,000 in Hamburg, and 24,000 in London, making in all 138,000 bags as against 104,000 in the preceding week. On Tuesday the factors could obtain sales only from 18,000 to 18,500 for No. 7 type, and the 12,000 bags sold by the packers to the shippers

were based on prices that ranged from 16,700 to 18,500.

The movement in the market during the past eleven months of the present harvest as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Entries: 1896-97 1897-98 1898-99

Railway..... 2,066,599 2,202,353 1,657,662

Coastwise..... 515,172 817,186 314,334

Inner harbor..... 759,733 1,101,325 980,132

In transit..... 148,885 228,148 144,079

Total..... 3,498,399 4,348,917 3,097,917

Shipments:

1896-97 1897-98 1898-99

United States..... 1,688,117 2,452,331 1,075,620

Europe..... 822,660 1,245,865 618,488

Cape of Good Hope..... 123,515 146,616 100,202

River Plate, etc. 66,012 92,512 73,082

Coastwise..... 139,253 159,474 176,178

Total..... 3,140,623 4,133,739 2,966,590

## PERNAMBUCO.

We extract from Mr. W. B. Dallas' Freight Report of last week the following particulars for the month of April:

**Sugar.**—The receipts for April were considerably less than those of 1898, but have continued, and the whole of the sugar zone has been well served in this respect. In spite of damage done by the enterprisers there is every reasonable expectation of the coming year yielding a very profitable crop. The average yield per acre for 1898 was 17.57 bags against 15.79 for 1897. The same period of the preceding year, however, showed a yield of 17.51 bags against 15.79 for 1897. The average yield per acre for April 1898 was 16.71 bags against 15.79 for April 1897. The average yield per acre for April 1899 was 16.71 bags against 15.79 for April 1898. There were no foreign exports in April, but 30,000 bags (2,220 lbs.) were exported from New York to London. Total exports since 1st Sept. 1898 to date, 73,371 bags, white and 27,203 bags and 10 lbs., mostly, principally to domestic ports.

**Cotton.**—The receipts were small and prices well sustained. The exports were limited to southern ports for domestic consumption and to Portugal. The exports to Portugal, 1st Sept., 1898, were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales in same period of last year. The constave shipments in April were 1,000 sacks and 860 bales, against 9,412 sacks and 9,388 bales in 1898. Since 1st September last the exports amount to 8,700 sacks and 9,600 bales, principally to Brazilian ports.

## Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS
Shippers, C. States	bags	bags
Europe	"	"
Amer. & Int'l. Merc.	"	"
Conserv. Co.	"	"
Total shipments	bags	bags
Stocks	"	"
Average quot. 20th, N.Y.	"	"
Per arrival	"	"
No. 8	"	"
N. Y. spec. unct. 5% 7%	"	"
Exchange on London	"	"
Steamer freight \$50 per ton	"	"
Receipts at Santos	bags	"
Stocks at Santos	"	"

Receipts at Santos, 10,000 bags.

**Turpentine.**—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at \$100 to \$120 per kilo.

**Rosin.**—There were no receipts last week. The demand and prices have maintained their level. Dark grades sold at \$2,000 per barrel, and light grades at \$2,500 per barrel.

**Cement.**—The *Costa Rica* brought 2,000 barrels from Hamburg. The market is firm with Belgian cement selling from \$1,800 to \$1,850 per barrel, and English cement from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—No arrivals. The market is firm at \$1,000 per sack, \$1,000 to \$1,250 per bag, according to quality and quantity.

**Bran.**—There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one. The produce of the local mills is still being sold at \$100 per kilo.

**Hay.**—There were no additions last week to the heavy stock on hand. Prices remain firm from \$60 to \$100 per kilo.

**Coal.**—The only vessel that arrived during the past week was the *Vulcan* from Cardiff with a consignment.

**Rum.**—There was an average supply during the week, and prices in several cases went down as will be seen from the following table:

Pernambuco and Maeicó	270,000	275,000
Bahia and Aracaju	260,000	270,000
Campos	260,000	270,000
Angra and Paraty	280,000	
Parahyba	260,000	270,000
Alcohol of 46 to 38 deg.	440,000	450,000
ditto 40 deg.	450,000	465,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 10.

**PASCAGUA.**—Br. sp. *Mavabund*; 1,455 tons; Ross; 15 days; sundries to order.

**PENACOLA.**—Nor. sp. *Norge*; 1,337 tons; Bjornsen; 95 days; limited to order.

MAY 11.

**HAMBURG.**—Ger. sp. *Goustau*; 918 tons; Spieke; 20 days; sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

**RANIS.**—Irl. sp. *Glenboe*; 1,470 tons; Crosthwaite; 35 days; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

JUNE 1.

**TRITONIAN.**—Dan. br. *Clara*; 1,057 tons; Nielsen; 95 days; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

JUNE 2.

**HALIFAX.**—Br. br. *C. R. C.*; 451 tons; Romeril; 12 days; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

JUNE 3.

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.** M. 11' 20.

May 28 since May 1

May 29 since May 1

May 30 since May 1

June 1 since June 1

June 2 since June 1

June 3 since June 1

Total since June 1

June 4 since June 1

June 5 since June 1

June 6 since June 1

June 7 since June 1

June 8 since June 1

June 9 since June 1

June 10 since June 1

June 11 since June 1

June 12 since June 1

June 13 since June 1

June 14 since June 1

June 15 since June 1

June 16 since June 1

June 17 since June 1

June 18 since June 1

June 19 since June 1

June 20 since June 1

June 21 since June 1

June 22 since June 1

June 23 since June 1

June 24 since June 1

June 25 since June 1

June 26 since June 1

June 27 since June 1

June 28 since June 1

June 29 since June 1

June 30 since June 1

July 1 since June 1

July 2 since June 1

July 3 since June 1

July 4 since June 1

July 5 since June 1

July 6 since June 1

July 7 since June 1

July 8 since June 1

July 9 since June 1

July 10 since June 1

July 11 since June 1

July 12 since June 1

July 13 since June 1

July 14 since June 1

July 15 since June 1

July 16 since June 1

July 17 since June 1

July 18 since June 1

July 19 since June 1

July 20 since June 1

July 21 since June 1

July 22 since June 1

July 23 since June 1

July 24 since June 1

July 25 since June 1

July 26 since June 1

July 27 since June 1

July 28 since June 1

July 29 since June 1

July 30 since June 1

July 31 since June 1

Aug. 1 since June 1

Aug. 2 since June 1

Aug. 3 since June 1

Aug. 4 since June 1

Aug. 5 since June 1

Aug. 6 since June 1

Aug. 7 since June 1

Aug. 8 since June 1

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Aug. 26 since June 1

Aug. 27 since June 1

Aug. 28 since June 1

Aug. 29 since June 1

Aug. 30 since June 1

Aug. 31 since June 1

Sept. 1 since June 1

Sept. 2 since June 1

Sept. 3 since June 1

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Sept. 28 since June 1

Sept. 29 since June 1

Sept. 30 since June 1

Oct. 1 since June 1

Oct. 2 since June 1

Oct. 3 since June 1

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Oct. 27 since June 1

Oct. 28 since June 1

Oct. 29 since June 1

Oct. 30 since June 1

Oct. 31 since June 1

Nov. 1 since June 1

Nov. 2 since June 1

Nov. 3 since June 1

Nov. 4 since June 1

Nov. 5 since June 1

Nov. 6 since June 1

Nov. 7 since June 1

Nov. 8 since June 1

Nov. 9 since June 1

Nov. 10 since June 1

Nov. 11 since June 1

Nov. 12 since June 1

Nov. 13 since June 1

Nov. 14 since June 1

Nov. 15 since June 1

Nov. 16 since June 1

Nov. 17 since June 1

Nov. 18 since June 1

Nov. 19 since June 1

Nov. 20 since June 1

Nov. 21 since June 1

Nov. 22 since June 1

Nov. 23 since June 1

Nov. 24 since June 1

Nov. 25 since June 1

Nov. 26 since June 1

Nov. 27 since June 1

Nov. 28 since June 1

Nov. 29 since June

[June 6th, 1899.]

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... June 5th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	860 000— 900 000
104,987,000	104,555,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	1,000\$	890 000—
		do 1897, 6%	1,000	957 000—
		Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000 000—
110,600	110,600	Bonds 4 1/2% .....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000 000—
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,000\$ 500	— 2,700 000
51,585,000	24,675,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,450 000
109,694,000	18,356,000	Do do 1889, 4%	1,000\$	1,700 000—
Frs. 17,500,000	Frs. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo .....	1,000\$ 500\$ 300\$	1,700 000—
		idem 6 1/2%	200	795 000—
11,709,000	11,709,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000	890 000—
5,000,000	4,325,200	idem 6%	500	450 000— 475 000
Frs. 65,000,000	Frs. 65,000,000	idem 5%	1,000	920 000—
600,000	600,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	161 000— 163 000
10,000,000	4,800,000	of Parahyba, 6%	100	75 000—
25,000,000	23,613,200	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	190 000—
2,500,000	520,000	do do São Paulo, 7%	200	161 000— 163 000
320,000	400,000	do do Petrópolis, 7%	200	161 000— 163 000
400,000	400,000	do do Alelu Parahyba, 7%	200	161 000— 163 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,900	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro .....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000\$, Jan. 1899	222 000—
16,000,000	\$0,000	60,000	200	Commercio .....	200	3,510,000	8,000, ditto 1899	232 000—
24,000,000	400,000	391,855	60	Construtora do Brasil .....	60	—	82 000— 84 000	20 000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	60	Credito Novel .....	60	1,045,000	45 000\$, Aug. 1899	14 000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	60	Credito Real do Brasil .....	60	1,040,000	45 000\$, Aug. 1899	14 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos .....	200	790,000	4,000\$, Jan. 1899	83 000— 85 000
7,500,000	15,000	15,000	200	Funcionarios Publicos .....	50	62,910	25,000\$, Jan. 1899	51 50—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Hypothecario do Brasil .....	100	212,860	45 000\$, Aug. 1899	105 000
10,587,500	54,935	54,935	200	Lazareto e Comercio .....	100	955,398	35,000\$, Jan. 1899	155 00— 180 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro .....	200	65,000	35,000\$, Jan. 1899	111 000—
10,738,700	35,913	35,913	200	Republica do Brasil .....	200	17,250,020	5,000\$, Jan. 1899	120 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso .....	200	534,200	12,000\$, Jan. 1899	120 000—
		and others	40	Rural e Hypothecario .....	40	7,179,104	11 1/2% ditto 1899	285 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	2nd series .....	100	—	ditto 1899	140 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia .....	100	2,185,320	11 1/2% July 1898	12 000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo .....	100	6,000,000	12,500\$, Jan. 1899	190 000—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real da S. Geres .....	200	221,130	12 1/2% Jan. 1899	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	37,500	200	2nd series .....	200	—	8 910 ditto 1899	120 000—
			200	Credito Real de S. Paulo .....	200	1,956,793	ditto 1899	12 000—
			—	do 2nd series .....	40	—	—	80 000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lazareto e commercial section .....	200	600,000	12 1/2% July 1898	12 000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Merculio de Santos .....	200	800,000	8 900 ditto 1899	80 000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo .....	200	635,000	7,500\$, Jan. 1899	145 000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Union de S. Paulo .....	200	629,855	6 1/2% Jau. 1899	150 000—
		162	—	do .....	120	—	do do do	—
		7,367	—	do .....	120	—	do do do	—
		7,367	—	do .....	120	—	do do do	—
		80,000	80,000	do .....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina .....	200\$	—	—	6500—
20,000,000	200,000	132,253	200\$	Minas de S. Jeronimo .....	25	26,697\$	—	29 000—
		46,747	do	do .....	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	60,000	200	Macacu e Campos .....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Mizambito .....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,555	200	Oeste de Minas .....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000—
		266,475	do	do .....	75	—	—	6 000—
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Quilombo .....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	350,000	200	União Sorocabana Ituana .....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2% June 92	41 000— 45 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana .....	200	45,710	6,500\$, Feb. 86	— 10 000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy .....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	62,500	200	Tocantins e Araguaia .....	50	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	196\$	Carioca .....	100\$	—	—	80 000—
6,700,000	30,000	all	200	Carreiros Unidos .....	200	163,980	14,500\$, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Coronel (and Hotel) .....	100	5,447	2,700\$, Apr. 93	157 000— 150 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,350	200	Jardim Botanico .....	200	489,000\$	5,000\$, Jun. 93	150 000— 145 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	S. Christovao .....	200	105,899\$	8 000\$, July 91	—
800,000	5,000	all	100	Vila Isabel .....	200	50,999	5 000\$, Aug. 93	— 130 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima .....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000\$, Jan. 99	100 000— 3 000—
25,000,000	147,000	200	200	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira .....	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,167	200	200	Joao da Barra e Campos .....	200	59,538	10 000, Feb. 99	— 300 000—
		2,750	200	Sul Paulista .....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Allianca .....	205	10,600\$	1,000\$, July 97	5 000— 6 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense .....	250	300,000	10,000\$, Jan. 99	325 000—
2,000,000	5,715	5,715	200	Bonfim .....	30	15,584	1,500\$, Jan. 99	13 000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	Brazil Industrial .....	200	150,000	10,000\$, Jan. 99	250 000—
3,000,000	15,000	15,000	1,000	Corcovado .....	200	25,023	10,000\$, Feb. 99	155 000—
4,500,000	22,500	22,500	1,000	Corcovado Industrial .....	200	259,585	10,000\$, Jan. 99	190 000—
		—	1,000	Corcovado .....	170	5,049	8 000\$, Feb. 99	145 000—
2,000,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	D. Izabel .....	200	156,433	40,000\$, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	Edifício Paulista .....	200	200,000	12 000\$, July 98	120 000—
800,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	Industria Metra .....	200	77,401	200,000\$, Feb. 99	— 160 000—
1,500,000	7,500	7,500	1,000	Mogicense .....	200	5,000	8 000\$, Feb. 99	210 000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	1,000	Manufactura Fluminense .....	200	20,186	5 000\$, Mar. 99	160 000—
1,000,000	15,000	15,000	1,000	Petropolitana .....	200	40,202	5 000\$, Mar. 99	160 000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	Petrópolis Industrial .....	200	116,068	40,000\$, Oct. 95	160 000— 155 000
450,000	4,500	4,500	1,000	Xixi (Wool) .....	200	33,564	4 000\$, Jan. 99	35 000—
350,000	1,800	1,800	1,000	S. Felix .....	200	32,100	10,000\$, Jan. 99	— 150 000—
1,200,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	S. João .....	200	39,058	1,000\$, Jan. 99	168 000—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	200	350,000	19 1/2%, Aug. 98	48 000—
2,000,000	12,500	12,500	1,000	União Fabril .....	200	120,625	15 1/2%, Jan. 99	16 000— 15 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vlaco Fluminense .....	200	—	July 91	—
500,000	10,000	50	50	Carros Tattersall Moreiras .....	50	38,790\$	1,500\$, Jan. 99	15 000—
5,000,000	25,000	5,821	200	Carrugue Fluminense .....	200	51,228	1,500\$, Jan. 99	15 000—
6,000,000	30,000	10,000	1,000	Cruzeiro (match factory) .....	200	—	1,500\$, Jan. 99	200 000—
2,000,000	8,000	8,000	1,000	Fidelidade .....	200	35,725	2,000\$, Jan. 9	

[June 6th, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS.

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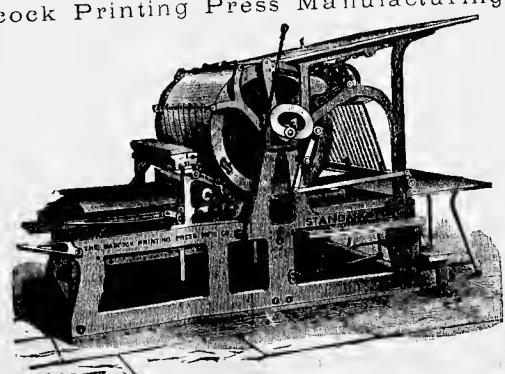
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